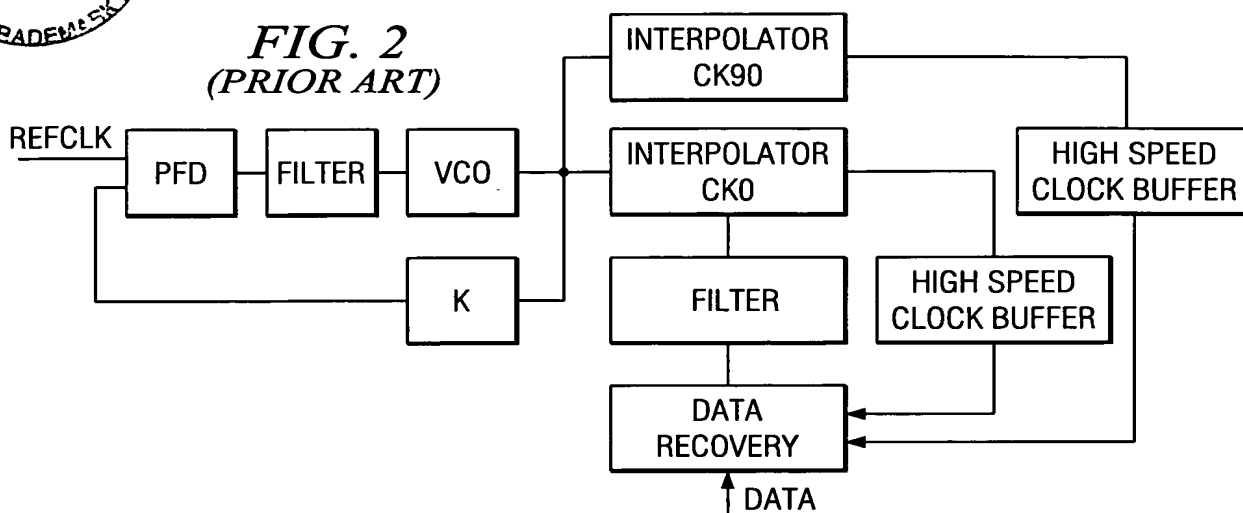
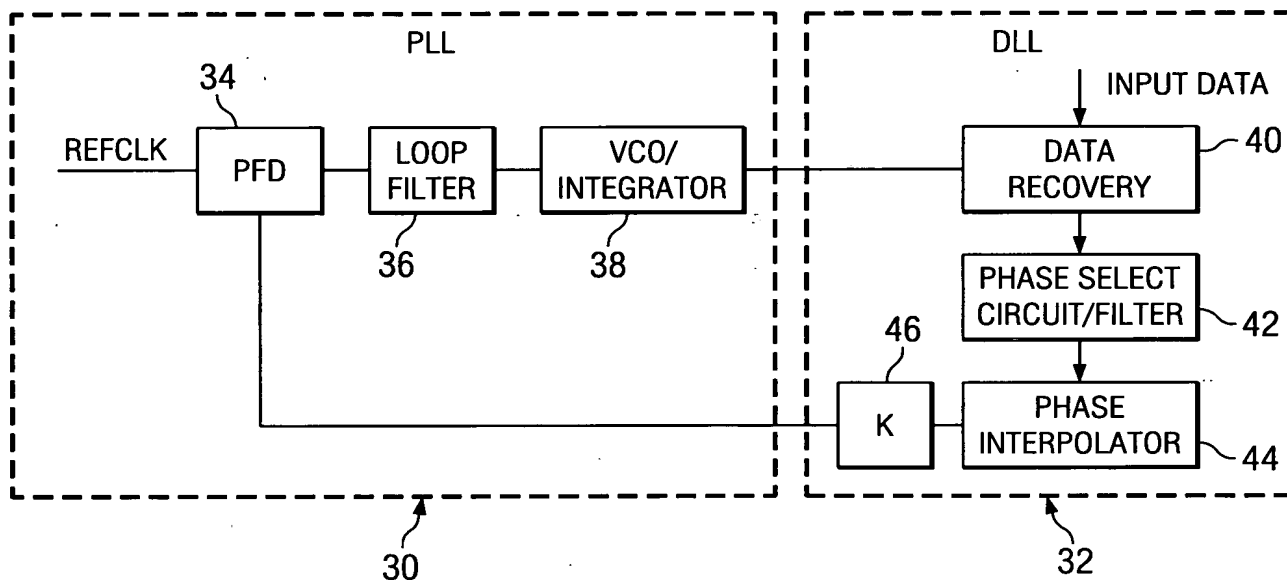
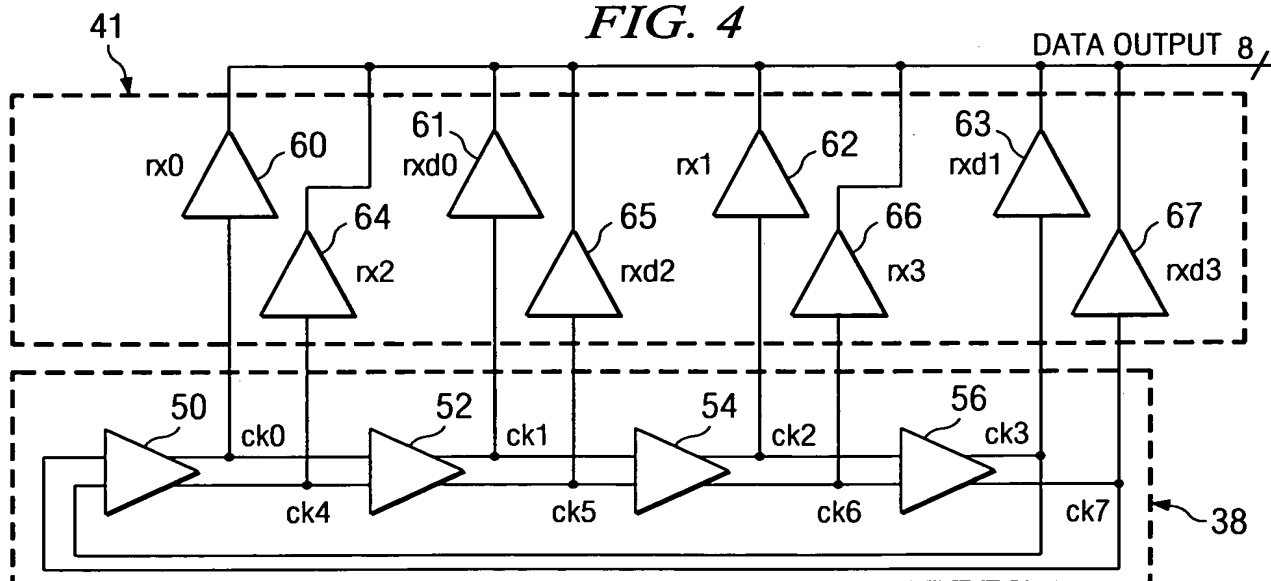
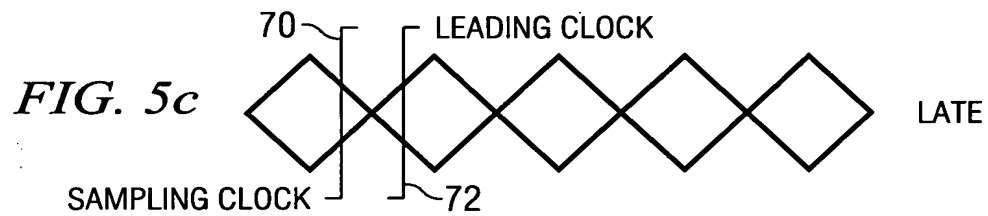
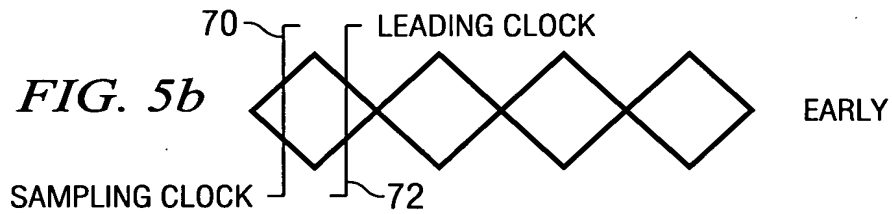
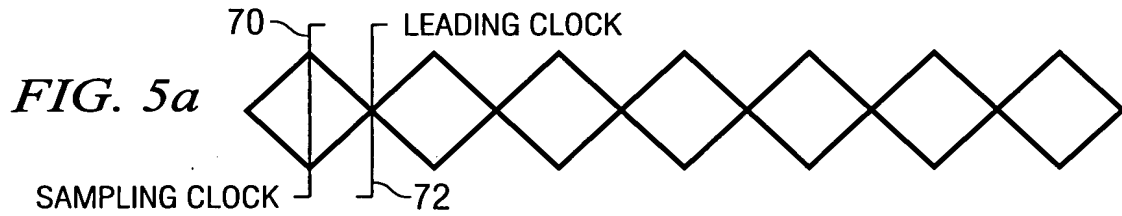




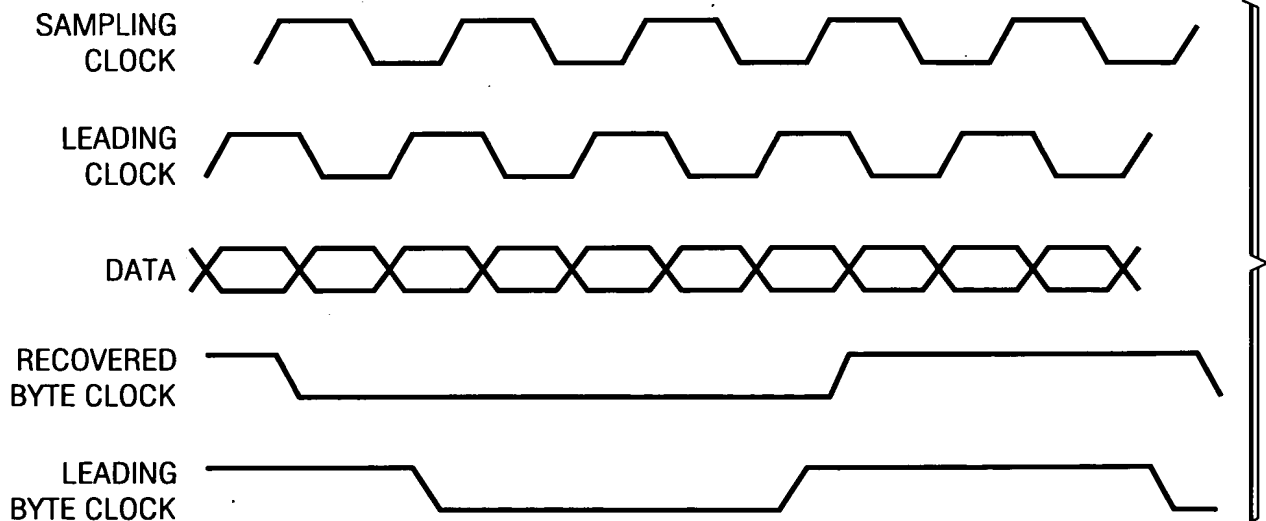
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**FIG. 2**  
(PRIOR ART)**FIG. 3****FIG. 4**

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**FIG. 6**





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FIG. 7

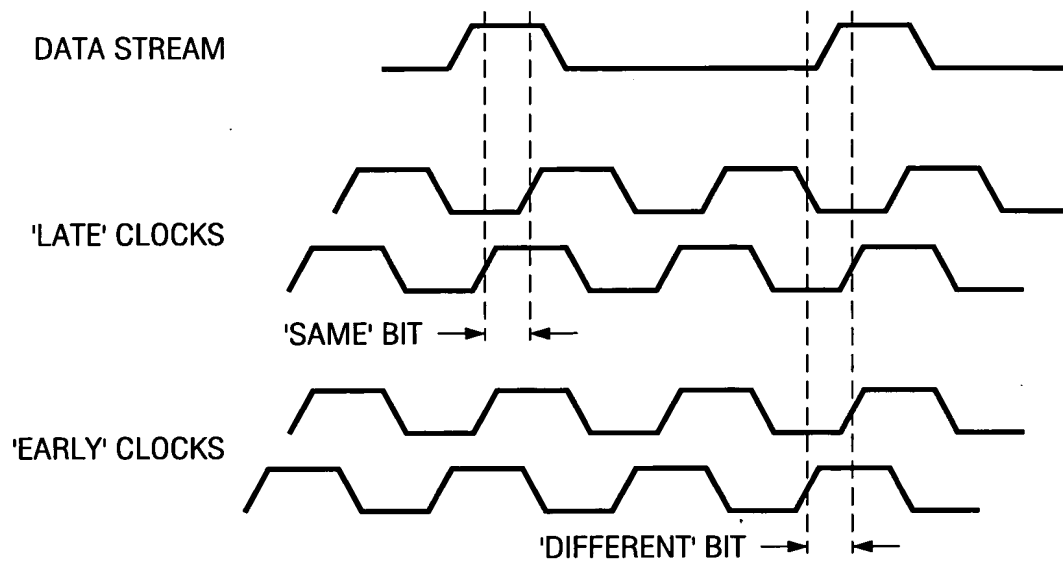


FIG. 8

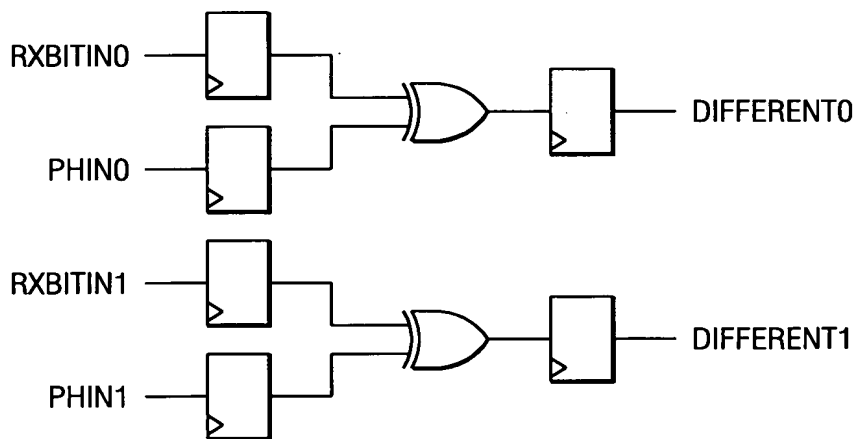
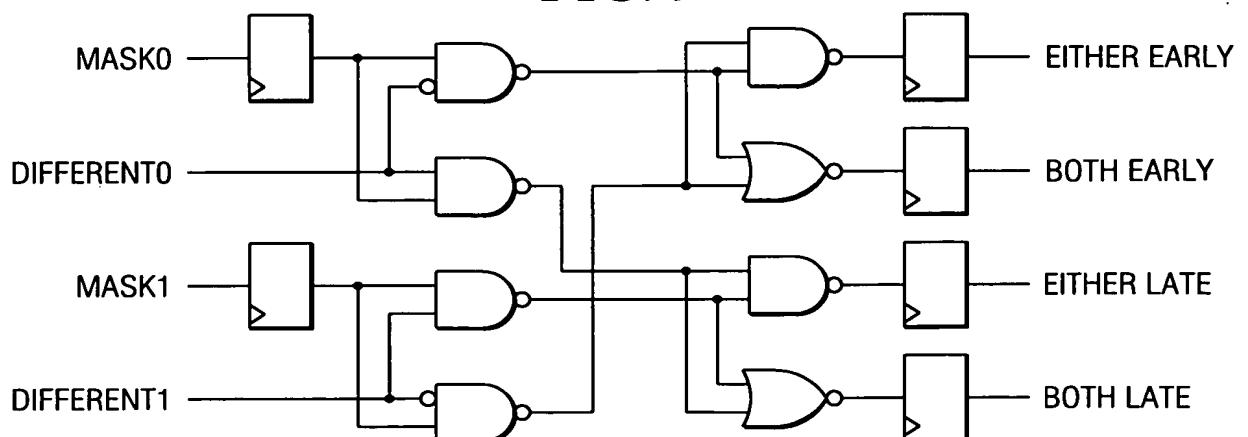
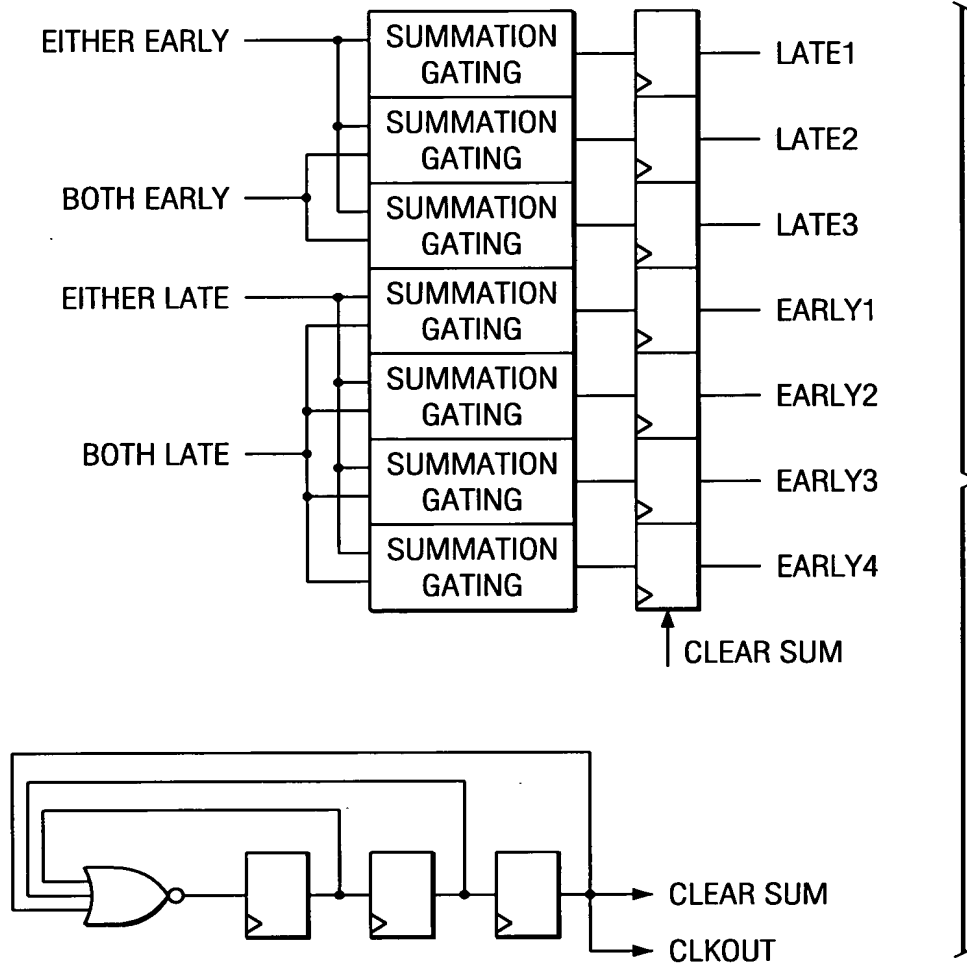
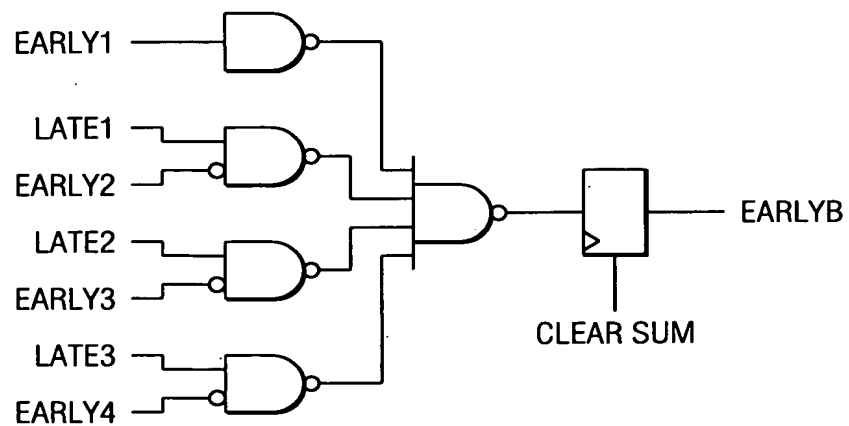
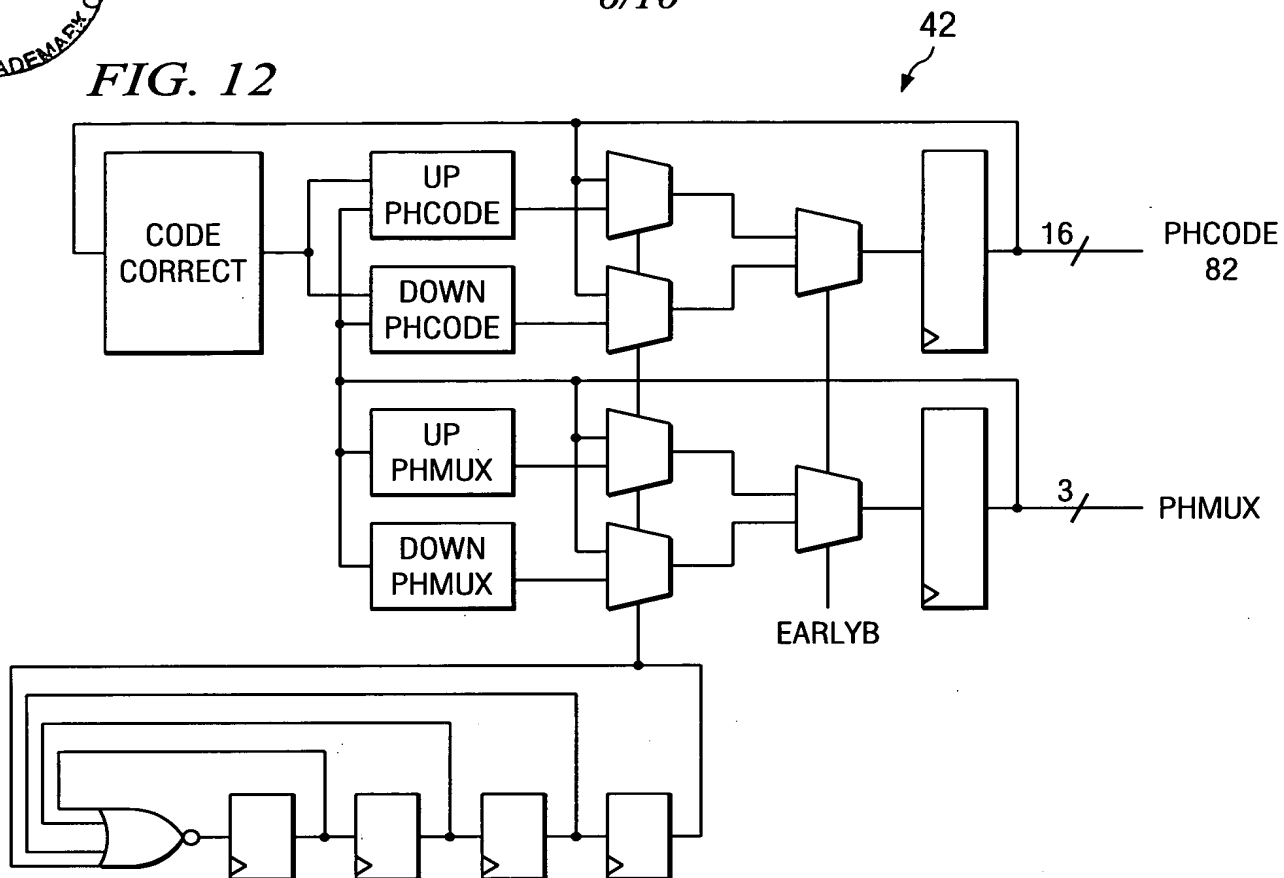
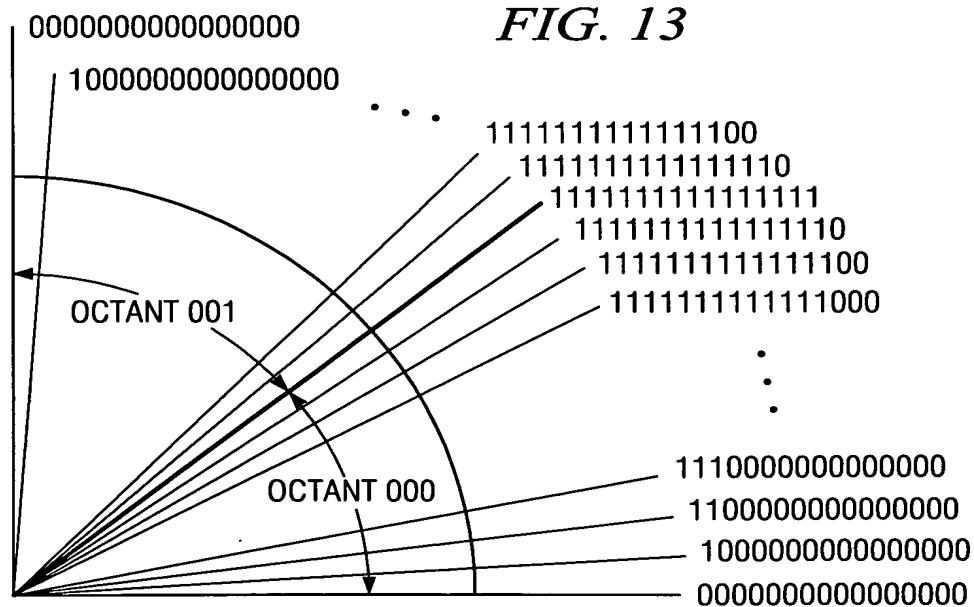


FIG. 9



**FIG. 10****FIG. 11**

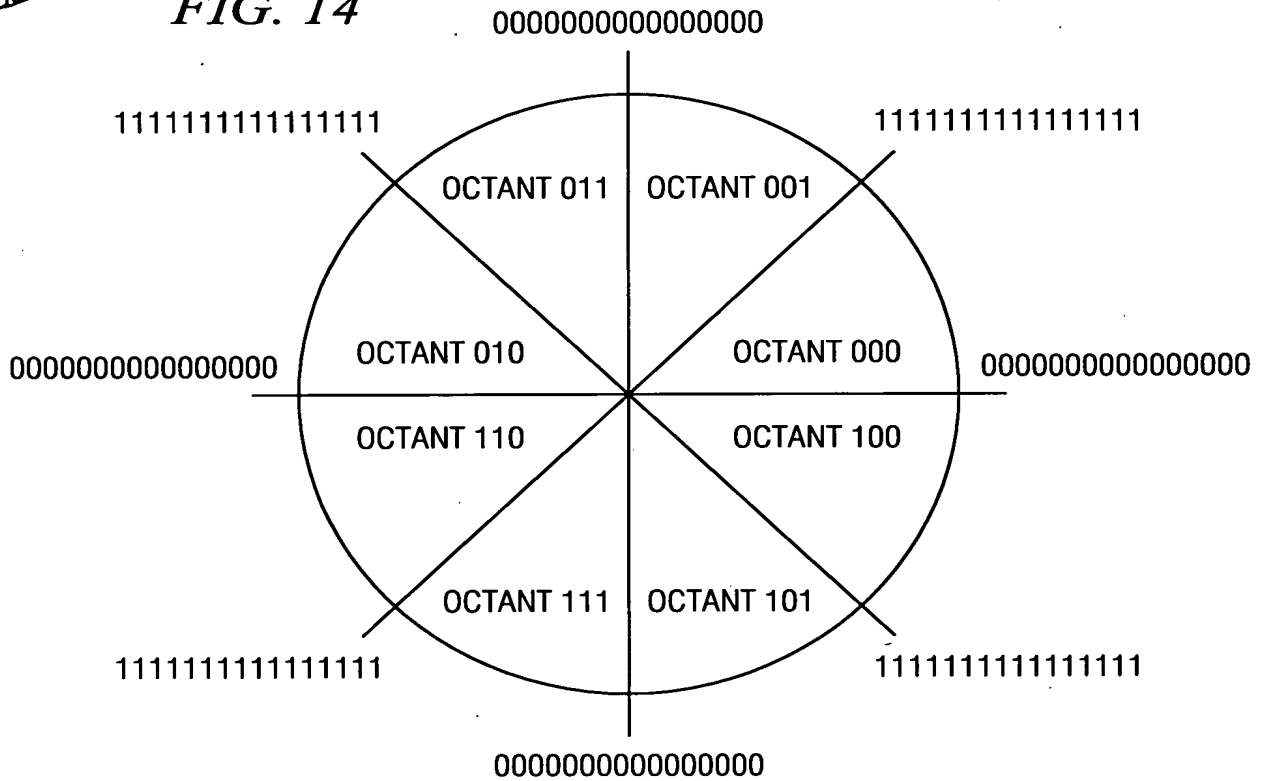
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**FIG. 12****FIG. 13**

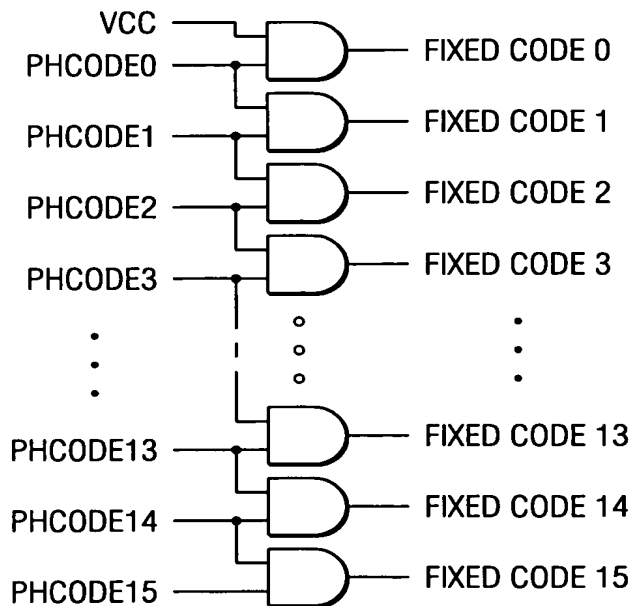


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**FIG. 14**



**FIG. 15**



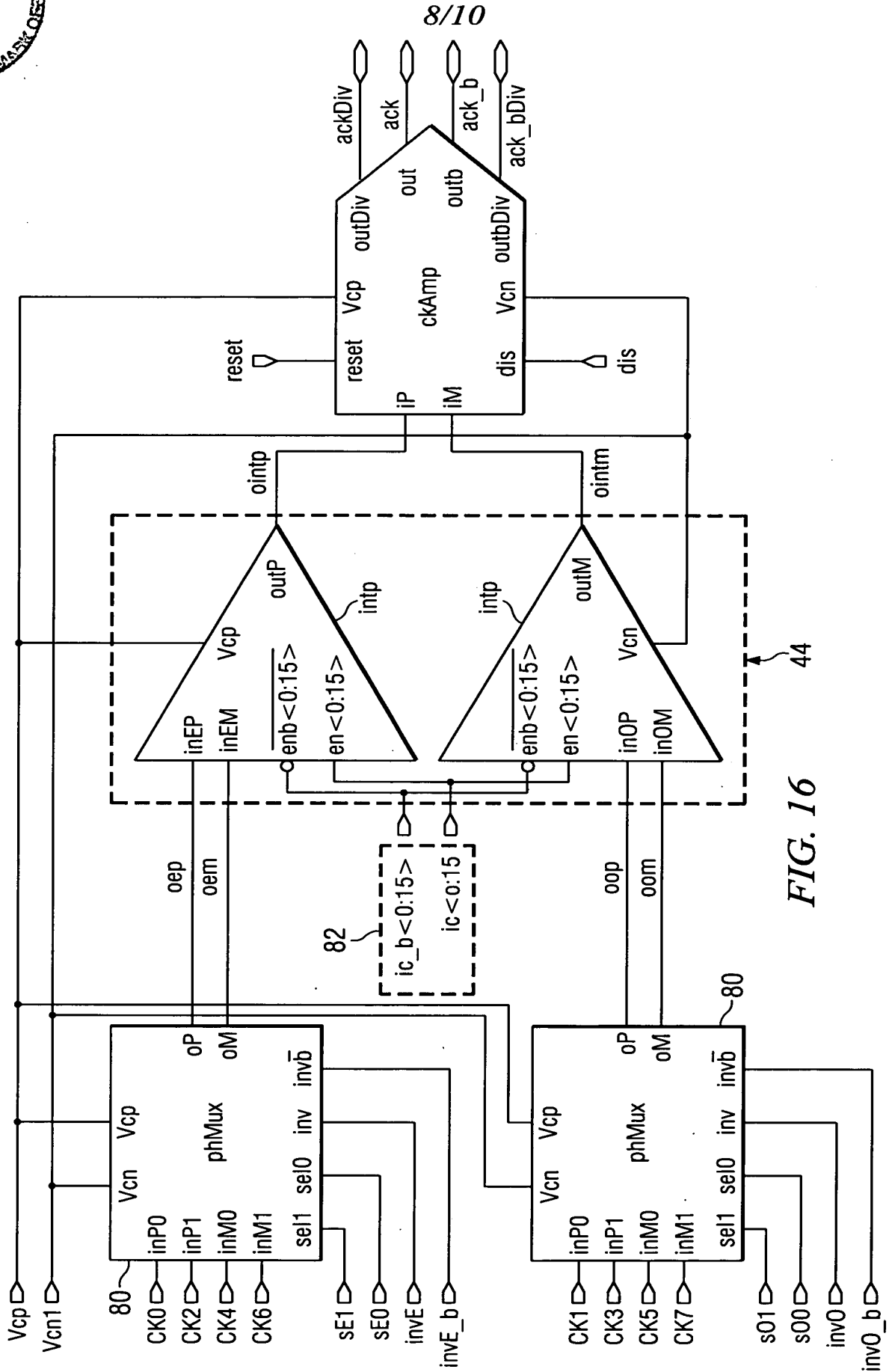
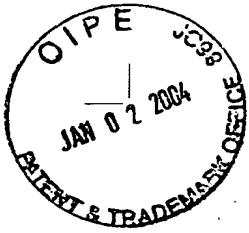


FIG. 16



**FIG. 18**

A circular diagram illustrating a phase space or vector space. The diagram features a circle with several axes and vectors. The vertical axis is labeled  $eP1$  at the top and  $eM1$  at the bottom. The horizontal axis is labeled  $eM0$  on the left and  $eP0$  on the right. Two diagonal axes are labeled  $oP1$  (top-left) and  $oM1$  (bottom-right). Another set of diagonal axes is labeled  $oM0$  (bottom-left) and  $oP0$  (top-right). A series of vectors originate from the center, with one labeled  $oP0$  and another labeled  $eP0$ . A curved arrow labeled *EARLY* points towards the top-left, and another curved arrow labeled *LATE* points towards the bottom-right. A bracket labeled *16* indicates a range of values or a specific interval.

